HE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

COMMERCIAL, Publication.

EW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

ashions in Fashion—Fashions for the ionable Promenade and Ball Costumes—Bathing Dresses.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, July, 1869.

This has not, so far, been a very captivating month for the proprietors of summer hotels, or the admirers of the gay watering places, a conflict has been cast and hang, and city ople have been glad to stay in their comfortable houses. August may improve the prospect it should do one or two of the months, instead of ing the hottest, but I am inclined to think that there is not quite so much ney to be spent as formerly on the superfluities, and that the expensive watering places have to suffer.

ANY AMUSEMENTS EXPECTED

The past few years have brought a harvest for fashionable dressmakers or whom they have ade the most in putting on record the extravagance of the fashionable world. The modern "suit" is a ry complicated affair, and it is not uncommon for the making to cost twice and three mes as much as the material. A single ess not unfrequently costs from a hundred to ndred and fifty or more by the time it is ed, the dressmaker's bands, fringe, and ornaments are added, and a required ge by the latest expenses of a single evening. Something considerably less, but there are few ladies who can af- ord to throw on their resources to that extent ery time they go out. The result is that many ople are compelled to wear dresses which they ve worn on previous occasions, and which, ough they may be in every respect in good der, are not considered fashionable. Of course ere are many people who, from motives of ecoy, or from a desire to be original, prefer to ss in fashions that are not fashionable, but there are few ladies who can af- ord to throw on their resources to that extent ery time they go out. The result is that many ople are compelled to wear dresses which they ve worn on previous occasions, and which, ough they may be in every respect in good der, are not considered fashionable. Of course ere are many people who, from motives of ecoy, or from a desire to be original, prefer to ss in fashions that are not fashionable, but

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Executive Committee of Lancaster county met on Monday, and adopted ad hearty indorsement of the Republican ticket, rules for conducting the primary elections, During the discussion of the resolution recommending the abolition of the *Legislative Record*, Mr. Stehman, a member of the last House, strongly opposed the cause of Mr. Brigner. The pure patriot, who voted for the extra pay- ers and tolls, remarked that if the laws "were published in the newspapers the State would have to pay for them instead of receiving money, therefore, it would cost the people ten times as much." Mr. Stehman evidently thinks the people and more was more danger from a corrupt press than the corruptest Legislature that ever sold votes.

The following biographies and resolutions were adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That we, the Committee from the State, as their representative in the Congress of the United States, that we believe the limits of the State should be so managed and regulated as to secure the greatest amount of employment and protection to the industrial interests of the State.

That we fully and cordially approve of the action of our Senator and Senator Summit in the great speech on the Alabama question.

That we are in favor of the improvement of the trade and population, both of which are affected by the existence of the best navigation of the American market to American manufacturers, and that we are in favor of a good system, according to the acts now under which the same were contracted.

Those are brilliant candidates for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer of Lancaster county. The pickings in that Democratic stronghold must be a good thing.

The Democracy of Lancaster propose to learn at least one thing from the Republicans, and that is to nominate a full ticket for Legislature—Senate, Assembly, and Sheriff, and that those gentlemen are marching time from all parts of the county to-night.

In Carroll, a member of the last House of Representatives is again a candidate in Lancaster county. The *Express* opposes his nomination on the ground that he "was sanguine one and welcome for his support of every measure that was brought before the House, no matter how corrupt it was." Up as a division of votes among many candidates, and the consequent uncertainty of success, is unfortunately the usual cause. On that, the honest voters of Carroll will be sanguine and welcome to defeat a nomination.

There are eighteen candidates for the three nominations by the Democracy of Schuylkill county. Among the number are one of the old members, Philip Benge, is a candidate.

In an article on the Fall election, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "Iona W. Coary, poor in his world's goods, is rich in the records of public services rendered to the State." Coary, with his untold millions, comes before the people as a Pennsylvanian who did nothing for Pennsylvania, when she most needed help. Coary, who has made his money out of the people, and who, when her fate was hanging in the balance, when her very life was in danger, when her fair name was being borne from all quarters of the world, to take their verdict upon the question of her honor, Coary, who then stood coward and traitor, now comes before the people as a candidate for their suffrages.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

THE LATE CHURCH TRIAL.

The Lyon case has terminated in every unprejudiced mind believed that it should from the hour the prosecution developed the material upon which they relied for a conviction. The verdict is "not guilty in manner and form as charged in the presentment upon which he has been tried." To this complimentary a conviction that in the course of the trial it has become evident to the Presbytery that Mr. Lyon has committed such imprudences that Presbytery is moved to caution him to be more regarded in the future." This was probably intended to break the force of the preceding conclusion, but certainly the advice to be more guarded in the future" should not be accepted by the defendant, for it can mean nothing more than the invocation in the Lord's prayer that we may not be led into temptation, but may be delivered from evil. And this injunction administered by the Court to the defendant, we trust the members of the prosbytery will take seriously to heart themselves. The trial demonstrates that the leaders in the prosecution stand by far in the greatest need of this admonition. When they reflect upon the facts of the case, as they are presented to the public, a sense of humiliation and shame must overpower them, and induce a conviction of heart that is most favorable to genuine repentance and reform. Passing by the defendant with his merits or demerits, it cannot be denied that the Presbytery, as far as it could, has given a legal sanction to the worst species of gossiping and slander by permitting the leakage of informal parties to be related in its presence, in open court, and thus become public property. It has made light of the reputation of women, irreproachable in their character, and permitted, if not authorized, insinuations, jests, and laughter, all bearing against their character for prudence and propriety. For the thousands of loose paragraphs now floating through the newspaper press, carrying the name of an estimable lady in a humiliating connection, the Presbytery is directly responsible, and as father, brother or husband, with a proper reverence for those dearest him, can or should express the just feelings of indignation with which the hearts of the true friends flow. Hardly less in its magnitude, was the inducement of an United States official, to violate the recognized proprieties of life, if not the spirit of his official obligation, and reveal, or attempt to reveal certain assumed acts, which, he claimed, came to his knowledge, while holding a confidential position towards the people and the Government. And it must not be forgotten that if this deplorable evidence amounted to anything it was to connect the Theological institution, of which defendant was simply the postmaster, in its entirety, with the offense of receiving immoral publications, laid at his door—they being addressed to the box of the college and not to defendant. We need not particularize further. The popular mind has a keen appreciation of the blunders committed. If the defendant, to crush whom these blunders became living facts, needs to be admonished, let the Presbytery also search their own hearts, and accustomed to mental or physical chastisement by which Romish authorities are accustomed to the throw of the dice of this world's folly.

Ecclesiastical law is plead in defence of the management of the Presbytery. If correctly, the sooner ecclesiastical law is remodeled, and made to conform to common sense and the principles of justice, the better it will be for the church. But we cannot think that any reasonable interpretation of the law and precedents will justify such glaring injustice as the prosecution in this case successfully carried through, in the presentation of their charges. Hearsay evidence at first, second and third hands—attempts to disparage the general character of the defendant before proving specific acts—the refusal to permit him to select his own counsel—the rulings of the Moderator that documents not admissable as evidence could be read and commented on to the jury, these were the striking features of the prosecution. To defend them is a mockery to justice and an insult to an intelligent man. But probably more objectionable than anything else was the fact that the instigators of the prosecution acted as members of the court, they voted to deprive the defendant of his choice of counsel, they voted to rule out and admit testimony, they took the witness stand themselves, they acted as prosecuting attorneys, and then they joined in making up the verdict. In a case in the civil courts between Smith and Jones for the value of ten bushels of onions, such outrageous injustice would never be dreamed of. Yet we find it the rule in an ecclesiastical court, convened to pass upon the morality, truthfulness, honesty and chastity of a young man almost in the first stage of an active life.

If we take the view that the substantial reasons for the prosecution do not appear on the record and that its origin is due to motives engendered by factious officium of a public institution, the prime movers in it deserve but little charity or consideration from the public. Possibly their great, out punishment lies in the sense of failure, after the most energetic, and not always scrupulous efforts to secure a conviction, or in a vivid appreciation of the effect the part they have played on the trial, has had in luring them in the public estimation. If we look at the trial as a question of judgment, we are forced to the conviction that our ecclesiastics are afflicted with a mental blindness that is likely to seriously impair their usefulness in the sacred calling they have assumed. We therefore advise them to a diligent study of the elementary principles of the common law, and the prompt discouragement of all tendency to the evil example. As to the defendant our admonition to him would be that he should not mistake the popular outburst as entirely personal to himself. It was called forth by a transparent wrong, and in was merely the occasion upon which it turned. The cause for more grave, it is true, is in the fact that the prosecution, with all their resources in and out of the Court, developed on its part no real offence of omission or commission. How many of his judges and jurors would have passed the same ordeal with as little damage to their reputations, as human power can allow with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

HOW EMPEROR NAPOLEON REGARDS THE CHURCH.

The American people would much rather denounce Napoleon for acts of tyranny and oppression, than give him credit for wise statesmanship. He must have been so in close one in the country since he continued to please the heartless office holders of the old Lincoln Ring, constructed on the ruins of the United States, immediately on the close of the rebellion, and to-day he is the guardian of the future" which it not to be removed

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CHICAGO

The Cheney Injunction Case.

Decision of Judge Drummond—The Injunction Not Dissolved.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Parker's Letter of Acceptance.

His Reliance Upon Popular Intelligence—Mr. Buchanan Active Work in the Canvass—Letter from Judge Pendleton.

THE ECLIPSE.

The Extent to Which It is Visible in Pittsburgh.

The Phenomenon as Viewed Over the Track from Liberia over South America to the Ocean—When Visible in Pittsburgh, and How to be Seen—An Astronomical Explanation—Description of the Effects Produced by a Total Eclipse.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Central's New Extension—New Projects in Relation Thereto.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1869.

The local money market does not seem to be over-supplied with currency to any considerable extent. We hear of no more applications of the kind of paper mentioned from the banks than in those who are carried to consideration. The open market seems well supplied with lawful money, but there is a scarcity of the proper kind of offerings.

The following remarks of a western journal are pertinent to this locality. Merchants are getting things in order for the fall trade, and are shaping matters for a good business. Crops being good, it is confidently expected that our business will improve. If payments are not more prompt than heretofore, debtors will find it difficult to offer a satisfactory excuse, which is to say that prices are too low and farmers refuse to sell. Those who are not in debt have a right to sell their products or not, but those who are in debt to the storekeeper have only one course to pursue, namely with honor, and that is to sell and pay up and economize. If there should be those who think the times are hard and farmers are not getting enough for their products, we would say that prices are very large, and the effects of the panic of 1857 will be very much aided by the measures in the line of which the present administration is pursuing. Money is plenty in the country and it is stagnant, and hence it is practically useless. If people who are in debt and have produce on hand, will sell the latter for an article needed to pay the former, currency will be put into circulation, business will become lively and business will be active. Let no one hoard produce because he owes only $50 or $100, that debt can be met and can make no difference. If the owner of such produce promptly paid those with whom he owes small amounts pay up three can be no scarcity of currency. This is a point that should not be lost sight of. Take for example a country merchant who supplies his neighbors with groceries, dry goods, and hardware. He owns three houses in the city $5,000 in fine sewing machines of spring chickens at the top of his crop.

If every man will sell at from $1 30@2 00 ₱ bush for good bodywise sawy.

Barley—Sales of 2500 bbls ₱ lb, as to quality.

Rye—Sells at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bush.

Meal, Feed—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: Fine feed, $1 00; coarse feed, do; shipstuff, $1 20; middlings, $1 70; sweepings, $1 60.

Feathers—Prime to choice $1@1 ₱ lb.

Cheese—Fine supply to-day 9 gallon 20c.

Provisions—Sales of spring chickens at the top of the crop.

Poultry—Sells at from $1 50@2 00 ₱ pair for good to choice.

Eggs—Sells at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

Hides, Tallow—Sales per lot to-day at 8@9c ₱ lb, as to quality.

Wool—Sales of new crop from country wagons at from $35 to $39 ₱ ton. The receipts are large.

Metal, Iron—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: Bar iron, $3 50; horseshoe, do; shoe, do; spikes, $5 50; nail rods, $6 50; nail plate, $6 50; sheet iron, $6 50; boiler plate, $6 50; tank iron, $6 50; flue iron, $6 50; cast steel, 16@18c; German steel, 10@12c; spring steel, 10@12c; blister steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh cast steel, 16@18c; American cast steel, 16@18c; Pittsburgh shear steel, 16@18c; American shear steel, 16@18c; Pittsburgh spring steel, 10@12c; American spring steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh machinery steel, 10@12c; American machinery steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh tire steel, 10@12c; American tire steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; American sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh toe calk steel, 10@12c; American toe calk steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh plow steel, 10@12c; American plow steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh crucible steel, 10@12c; American crucible steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' spring steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' spring steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' machinery steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' machinery steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' tire steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' tire steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' toe calk steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' toe calk steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' plow steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' plow steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' crucible steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' crucible steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' spring steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' spring steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' machinery steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' machinery steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' tire steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' tire steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' sleigh shoe steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' toe calk steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' toe calk steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' plow steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' plow steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' crucible steel, 10@12c; American Stubs' Stubs' crucible steel, 10@12c; Pittsburgh Stubs' Stubs' Stubs' steel, 10@12c; American Stubs'

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 7, 1869.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST, 1869.

TERMS.

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MACHINERY OF ELECTORATE.

The experiment of a registry law in Pennsylvania, the purpose of which is to secure to every qualified voter the unrestricted exercise of his right, and to make illegal voting or fraud on the ballot-box an impossibility—we think will prove successful, and in the end become a popular law. At the next election there will be grumbling at the additional labor devolved on the elector to make good his right to vote, when it shall be challenged, and complaints as to the execution of the law, but apprehensions of this character have been suppressed by the opponents of the registry system. The assessor is compelled by law to do all the work of registration, and to visit every dwelling house in his district for the purpose of enrolling the names of voters. In his enumeration he is able upon the claim of any citizen to vote, except in cases of naturalization, whom he assesses, and to whose names on the list he adds the words "qualified voter." The assessor obtains the names of the voters, and the grounds of their claim, and this done, he is required to make out what might be called two fixture lists on the election, specifying their qualifications—either of home-keepers or non-their residence or boarding-house occupation, whether voting on age, naturalization, or a new comer to the district. These lists standing out on the assessor's list, it will be seen at a glance, may prove a bar to illegal voting in large populous districts, where the crime is most generally perpetrated. The claimant to the right to vote can be easily identified and localized. Under the registry law no police office or election officers are charged, or are to preside over efficient guards against illegal voting by non-residents, or of fraudulent naturalization papers. We cannot conceive why any good citizen should take objections to the law. Its operation on all parties alike, and we look to hear as much grumbling from one side as the other as to its unobjectionable provisions. It is in the interest of every citizen that the ballot box should be preserved free from the "stuffer" or the perjurer, and the registry system we regard as a most efficient move in the direction. Old residents and voters of known corruption and reckless will experience no inconvenience from its operation, and only floating persons, strangers in the district, if legal voters, will be expected to pay additional care to make good their right to vote.

What with the travelling, fraudulent and heated political discussion, that characterizes our polling places on election day, the right of suffrage is losing much of its sanctity. This is unfortunate, and were the registry system will do something to abate the evil, there are other changes in the machinery of our elections that should commend themselves to the social science reformers. We do not think it would infringe upon proper theories of a pure Democracy if there was an accession of dignity and a repression of the levelling mob spirit in the conduct of our elections. The voter should not be compelled to make his way to the ballot box through a crowd of drunken and boisterous political "rowdies" in the interest of this or that candidate. Nor should low drinking places be selected as the polling booths to gratify some ward politician who happily argues politics and bitters to the advantage of the control power. We believe it is possible that elections in cities should be conducted with some degree of decorum, and that the improvement would be a manifest advantage in our governing system does not admit of a doubt.

While in this country very little attention is given to the manner or means of obtaining the popular expression, in Europe, where elections form but a small element in the government, much thought has been bestowed upon the question of how to conduct them, and many plans have been suggested to facilitate the act of voting and of rapidly arriving at and making known the result of an election. The striking defect with us is the small assistance which the State gives her citizens in the conduct of elections. All it does is to provide a Bible on which to swear officers and electors, ballot boxes, election tickets and some red tape and sealing wax. All of the remaining properties necessary to a proper election, such as polling places, ballots, ballot-boxes, bringing out voters, &c., are left to citizens to manage as best they can. As a mere matter of convenience, without discussing the duty of the State to aid her citizens in these operations on which her very existence depends, the State should provide for each election division a commodious polling place, arranged with reference to the duty to be performed in it. These might be built in such a manner as to furnish room for political parties of the district to meet for organization. They could be so arranged, by glass partitions, that the whole operations of the election officers, during the contest, could be visible, to the by-standers. They should be away from taverns and in localities not easily commanded or controlled by "roughs," and should be arranged to afford shelter from inclement weather. In England and France, in the great cities and in other parts of the European continent, places to hold elections are provided by the Government. In the Government of the people, the election centre, that very little attention is paid to the reasonable wants of the people.

It may seem culinary to suggest the idea that our political elections may be conducted in a dignified and courteous manner as they would be if freed from their present surroundings, but we believe it possible to realize all that we have here hinted at, and much more that is equally desirable. Let the registry law be fairly tried, and perfected if found incomplete in any part, so that it will be an impossible to poll an illegal vote as to intimidate or embarrass a legal voter, and then we will speedily arrive at the means to operate the machinery of our elections in a manner that will even discipate Doctor Bumstead's main arguments against women suffrage.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

At this season of the year it requires the greatest caution in the observance of dietetic and sanitary regulations, in order to preserve the health and vigor of the system. There are few persons who, in the mid-summer months, do not suffer more or less from the diseases and derangements incident to the season. It is impossible to lay down a series of rules which will meet every individual case, but there are certain general regulations the observance of which is safe at all times. People are so constituted that they do not agree in their tastes, and the same articles of food have almost opposite effects upon different individuals. This fact is embodied in the homely saying: "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." There is no fruit, for instance, so universally harmless and beneficial as the apple, yet we have known persons who dare not eat an apple, as the most serious derangements of the system were sure to follow. So it is through the whole list of fruits, vegetables and meats. Each individual, who has arrived at the proper age, ought to be able to decide for himself what is harmless and what injurious—or, in common parlance, what "agrees with the system," and what does not. Having ascertained this, he should confine himself to that which is agreeable, and discard everything belonging to the hurtful class. Then, excesses in eating and drinking—overloading the stomach with agreeable food—ought to be carefully avoided. "Too much of a good thing" may prove as pernicious as any article positively bad. "Be temperate in all things," is an injunction always applicable, but especially so in the dog days. Nine-tenths of the sickness of the present day results from reckless disregard of the plainest hygienic rules.

Parents who are careless in regard to their diet, pay but little attention to that of their children, and perhaps as many of the latter die from parental neglect as from all other causes combined. We do not mean neglect while in sickness, but that neglect which brings sickness upon them. Improper diet, neglect of the bath, exposure to extremes of heat and cold, and insufficient ventilation of sleeping apartments, bring disease and death to many families. It is the intention of Napoleon to precipitate a general European war, for the humiliation of Prussia and the aggrandizement of France, it would seem that he is now using Austria to bring about the complications that will pave the way for hostilities; and this is in perfect accord with the cable story of an alliance offensive and defensive between Francis Joseph, Victor Emanuel, and the astute pilot of the Tuileries. Some weeks ago, Von Beust, the Austrian Premier, made an official attack on Prussia, stating that all his efforts to bring about a thoroughly good understanding with that power had been of no avail, owing to its secret hostility to Austria. The created considerable excitement in Europe, and now we have news of a fresh attack on Prussia from the same source. Of course this will not pass unnoticed, and the drift of events seem to be in the direction of an open rupture instead of hidden ill-feeling, between the two nations. No one can doubt that this is the continuous agency Napoleon is at work with a resilience to grasp all the opportunities to strengthen himself and his dynasty on the French throne. This can only be done by a successful foreign war, and a war with Prussia above all other nations. The French people are jealous of Prussia, and palpably aware of the fact that to a great extent it has supplanted France as the controlling power on the continent. All economy agree that such a war will be popular in France, and the French Liberals dread it because it will divert the attention of the people from reforms at home. But this will be an all powerful reason with the Emperor to precipitate it.

Gen. Wetherill, of Northampton, has been selected to be Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in the place of Mr. Shoemaker, who declined the honor. The party are peculiarly situated—with a Caucus for a candidate they labor under the extraordinary necessity of protecting him from the factitial who are organizing raids on his money bags. This is a new difficulty; and we are likely to have a political illustration of the word-fact, that while a candidate's money may be a very good thing for procuring a nomination, if he is not disposed to be equally liberal in the canvass, it is liable to work to his disadvantage. In insisting that Packer shall shell out, the faithful take a broad view of things, and it is not surprising that a refusal on his part should be regarded by them as any thing but broad or liberal. Col. Wetherill, doubtless, possesses the qualities necessary to perform satisfactorily the duties of guardian of Packer's money bags; but the selection will go far to strengthen the suspicion that the Democratic candidate, though ambitious to an extraordinary degree, is too parsimonious to suit the boys on whose support he relies, and without whom he had better shut up shop at once.

The New York *Post*, in common with other Republican journals which have emancipated themselves from the party discipline which requires them to support nominations as it is to be made, lays down this rule. It is as good for Pennsylvania as New York: "If anywhere Conventions should fail to do their duty, the press should speak out and exhort voters to make good their deficiency." And further, it urges that "to nominate the men who have disgraced the Legislature of the State is to make the party which does it directly responsible for their crimes and misdeeds."

In Pennsylvania the time is at hand when leaders and cliquers will begin to turn the party screws and put forth their customary appeals in behalf of regular nominations, no matter how corruptly made or how outrageous the nominees confessedly are. Let them be met with determined resistance from the start. If better men cannot be substituted, let Republicans resolve to vote against them, silently if necessary, but earnestly any way. We repeat, if corrupt men must be chosen and the disabilities of past legislatures continued, let it be by the Democrats. Republicans can at least save their own party from the odium which leaders, who stick to old tricks, would still inflict on the party.

The Republican conferees of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Venango, Warren and Mercer, were in session at Franklin several days last week, and concluded their labors by nominating Solomon Adams, of Warren, for Senator. One information concerning the nominee leads us to the conclusion that the selection will be instantly rejected by a considerable body—we hope a decided majority—of the Republicans of the District. If we are to have a reform in legislation, only those with an established reputation for uprightness should be selected to go to Harrisburg. Mr. Adams was in the Legislature two years ago as a member of the House from Warren, and has since been rather conspicuous on the outside; and we believe the sentiment of the District will be found to be that on the outside he had better remain. We trust that independent, fair-minded Republicans, who believe that the time has come for nominating nominations until to be made, will organize at once for placing a proper candidate in the field. Of the particulars of Adams's nomination, we are not fully advised, but we feel certain that it is just such a nomination as will be safe to repudiate from the start.

The question between the Washington premium and the Congressional premium, in relation to the enlarging of the number of appointments in the executive mansion, has been settled, the advocates of increasing their opposition to the extra number specified on by Mr. Chapp, the superintendent. In all trades there seems to be a growing opposition to the introduction of apprentices, and as a consequence the apprentice system is falling into disuse, and the quality of workmen retrograding. We do not believe it is right. The tendency should be to encourage boys to learn trades, and learn them thoroughly, instead of throwing the rising generation upon the precarious chances of clerkships and trading shops for a livelihood. Of course the number of apprentices should not be increased to work injury to the journeymen who have acquired a trade, but a fair chance should be given the boys in all mechanical occupations. Let them serve a long apprenticeship, and if made to submit to right terms and small pay, but don't let them be altogether prohibited from learning the trades to which they may be attracted.

The stances of the "quarrelsome for bonds" supporters of Packer is beginning to be painful. We had a suspicion that some of them might be honest in their claims, but since the nomination of Packer, the blood of humiliation, the delusion has been dissipated. But let no one suppose that Packer took the bonds when the country wanted money most, and when patriotic men came forward with aid to the extent of their ability. Packer did no such thing. He waited for such a business. Between the two he would have given nearer to the latter than the former. Not wishing to assist the Government, and not daring to assist—openly at least—the Confederacy, he kept his money till he perceived that the bonds were good to speculate in. He then went in to the tune of some millions, which he doubtless intends to keep without taxation till he gets his gold. Hence the silence of the once blatant organs whose cry has ever been "greenbacks for bonds."

At the meeting of the Lancaster county Republican Executive Committee on Monday Senator Brandegee's resolutions to prevent fraud at the primary elections were violently opposed by the "Dogs," who charged the Senator with being corrupt. He replied as follows: "They may vilify, slander and abuse me and send me corrupt, "as some are now doing, but I dare them to "point to one single act in all my political "or official career that is tainted with any "corruption. And so long as God spares "my life and gives me strength, I shall con"tinue to expose and denounce fraud and "corruption wherever it may be found, and "shall use my utmost endeavors to protect, "defend and advance the true interests of "the people to the best of my ability." No wonder that the dogs men have seen to make war on Senator Brandegee. That the people of Lancaster will sustain him, we do not doubt.

The abolition of the Income Tax is resisted, in some quarters, on the ground that it would render Free Trade impracticable. No one can fail to see that here comes up the question which shall we tax, ourselves or foreigners, who, with cheap labor and cheap capital at their command, bring their manufactures into our market? The Government must have a certain revenue. If tariff duties are abolished, between one and two hundred millions derived from that source will have to be transferred directly upon ourselves, although we are already bending under the weight of taxation. Far wiser would it be to abolish the Income Tax, and, as far as possible, make it up by increasing the tariff duties, which is a tax borne almost wholly by our foreign competitors. We are glad to see the discussion and the question brought fairly before the people—whom shall we relieve from taxation, ourselves or foreign competitors trading in our markets?

The income tax provision of the internal revenue law, is as follows: "The tax on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on the 30th day of April, in each year, until and including the year 1870, and no longer." The tax, therefore, will be levied for the current year, and Congress may decline to re-enact it at the approaching session, and reserve action on the subject until the session of 1870-71, when it could be passed in time enough for the assessment and collection of the taxes for the year ending April 30, 1871. The newspapers are very generally taking ground in favor of its abrogation or modification, but the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury will be likely to govern the action of Congress.

We can hardly imagine the possibility that the people of Massachusetts, usually so scrupulous in the selection of their representatives for positions of high political trust, should think of substituting Benjamin F. Butler for Horace Wilson in the United States Senate. But not only the possibility but the probability of such a change is exciting attention in and out of the State. Butler is a master hand at intrigue, and he is now taking advantage of the feeling in Massachusetts on the question of prohibition to unseat General Wilson. The Republican party is divided on the wisdom of such a law, and we believe General Wilson stands with those who advocate the policy. This gives Butler a chance to display his shrewdness, energy and audacity to secure the defeat of Wilson by uning against him the anti-prohibition Republicans, no inconsiderable portion of the party in the large towns and cities. There is a mixed up condition of affairs in Massachusetts, and Butler revels in the storm and rejoices in confusion.

The old Cable Company, in their opposition to the landing of the French line, professed to be governed by horror that Erlanger and Reuter, rebel sympathizers in Europe, should have a hand in such an enterprise. This was the ostensible reason that the President was asked to send a revenue cutter to Massachusetts Bay to prevent the French wire from touching Yankee soil. The substantial reason, however, was the fear of competition, and that there was something of a basis for this, is shown by the dispatch this morning that the French cable will be open to the public on the 15th of August, at a reduction of twenty per cent. from existing cable rates, with a still further reduction of one-half their tolls for press dispatches. This lets the cat out of the bag in all its proportions. Competition was feared, and the talk about Erlanger and Reuter was the worst kind of a sham. It is to be hoped the New York *Sun*, foremost in attacking the President for his opposition to the British monopoly, will accept the situation, and especially the cheap cable rates.

Abundant and cheap food everywhere during the coming year, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of rain and cloud, is an assured certainty. While in certain regions the product is scant, and in others the failure almost complete, the harvest as a whole, joined to the fact of a broader area planted, is abundant, and bread must be cheap. Not so cheap, however, as to render the year's labor of the farmer less than amply remunerative. For the consumer and producer alike, there is a bright prospect in this regard; and for our country in every particular, the prospect is more encouraging than at any time since the war.

China finds in Japan a sharp competitor in the race of civilization and improvement. It is already apparent that the Japanese excel their neighbors in whatever advances them in these respects. Light houses, bonpirate, breech-loading rifles, gunboats with a more one patronizes the press the greater heavy ordinance, are common among them; and all these they employ with a high order of intelligence. Feudalism has fallen under the ban at the same time; and personal and national freedom is much nearer realization in Japan than under some governments which claim lead in civilization and christianity.

We have before us the official "notice to mariners and shippers," signed by Francis Lieber, announcing that "the Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation the 17th of November, 1869, with the depth of water eight metres." All vessels proceeding thereto are at liberty to go in ballast or with cargo, free of charge, for the passage of the canal, for three days following the 17th of November, which will be passed through the canal exempt from all duties. But a few years ago, Lieutenant Lieber was furnishing food for great editorials, in the British press. His revenge is the opening of a new highway to India.

The new constitution of New York is recommended to the voters of that State by a provision making all special legislation unconstitutional and void. "The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws," &c. Of course article and again: "The Legislature shall pass general laws," &c. It is Legislature under this constitution passes a special law, or attempts to grant a special privilege, its act, even if it obtains the Governor's signature, will be as so much waste paper.

The *Bedford Inquirer*, of this week, takes strong ground against the election of R. B. Swann, nominated for the Legislature, and calls upon the Republicans of Tioga county to have him at home. The *Inquirer* says: "We protest against returning men who have been known to take part in, vote for, or connive at any manner of corruption and swindling. We want honest men who know and will dare to do their duty. To accumulate such men as Swann is treason to the Republican party."

Gallbraith refuses to serve as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and has sent his positive declension to Buchanan. He was selected, it is understood, in the interest of Packer's millions, and as a protection against the raids of the boys who hold to the doctrine that there is no use in having a rich candidate if he cannot be made to shell out. A renewed scramble has ensued, and Randall's chances are supposed to be best.

As will be seen by card in another column, the committee appointed by the Republicans of Washington and Beaver counties to investigate the manner of the nomination of J. K. Ewing, Esq., for State Senate, met in this city yesterday. After a full examination, the committee concluded that there was no improper practice used, and reported the ratification of Mr. Ewing's nomination.

It really seems to be a fact that Emperor Napoleon intends to visit this country next season, and has already made the requisite arrangements at Saratoga. A whole year of washing and preparing is a dismal prospect. There is one advantage, however, it is to, and that is the accumulation of filthy gain. No one is surprised at the expressions of contempt hid for them by the Japanese.

Chicago proposes an emigrant railroad depot at some point beyond the city, to which all trains known as emigrant trains shall be directed. It is to be supplied with all the conveniences for sanitary protection. It is to have accommodations for large bodies of emigrants and for the security of their baggage. It is to be under the control of a police force, where the persons and the clothing of the strangers may be cleansed. Provision is to be made for the separation of the sick, and especially of those suffering from contagious diseases in seasons of epidemic, from the well, and for every convenience for the proper care of those afflicted.

Protestantism in Spain is rapidly gaining ground, and the first Protestant burial there has taken place. The latter fact was an important event, and the funeral of the person of rank in Madrid Protestant worship is conducted in a large hall, capable of holding 1,000 persons. A Madrid letter of July 16th, says: Last Sunday I was there with the Governor of Cadiz, Wurzbrechtelt, and yet every sitting and standing place was occupied, even out beyond the door and into the street. So intense was the interest that not one of the 1,000 or 1,200 persons present failed to leave the room, notwithstanding the intense heat.

The "gallant Seventh Regiment," New York, have been to Saratoga and back. An account says the hardships of the trip almost equaled the famous Annapolis campaign, which, well intended as it was for the men, fills only a very small space in actual history. It is about time to erase talking of the part the Seventh took in the war, unless the object is to excite contempt. Nelson Shingle's grandfather "fit into the revolution," and was wounded by a "prick from a musle." If any of the gallant Seventh were ever wounded while in that regiment it was in the same manner. The Seventh is a good regiment for parades, but on the other hand, for the purposes of war, it is a humbug.

Judge Dent, it is said, has signified his intention to withdraw from the Gubernatorial contest in Mississippi, at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, who has come to the conclusion that the conservative movement there as analagous to the Walker movement in Virginia, but in fact an effort of the Democratic party to obtain control of the State. Those papers which have been lampooning the Judge of late have liberty now to explain as well as they can.

It is said that Boutwell's attention has been "directed" to the Coolie trade of San Francisco, in utter defiance of the law of 1862. It is not a little singular that the flagrant violation of this law has attracted so little attention from the Government, carried on, as the trade has been, in the face of the world. The Secretary's vigilance has come a little late.

A Washington correspondent writes: "You have, of course, seen the new issue of ten-cent fractional currency, the principal feature of which is a vignette on the left hand side of a beautiful female. You have also heard by telegraph that a young lady was dismissed from the Treasury Department a few days since for unbecoming conduct. Well, gossip is putting that and that together; and the result is rumored that the vignette bears a striking resemblance to the young lady in question."

In Greenland they have a prohibitory law which prevents the sale of alcohol in any form. It is suggested that the Chinese men in Massachusetts might learn a lesson by visiting a country that has made such progress towards the proper treatment of the question.

Mr. Greeley has gone to Virginia. Opinions differ whether he has gone to look at some eligible landed property for sale, or take part in the Chase Presidential movement at the White Sulphur Springs.

Deputy Sheriff Griggs, who was wounded in the late anti-rent trouble at East Greenbush, New York, died at his residence at Sand Lake yesterday.

TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Investigation of Alleged Bribery—Ratification of Mr. Ewing's Nomination.

To the Republican Executive Committees of Washington and Beaver Counties:

The undersigned, Committee from the two counties, appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption alleged to have been practiced in procuring the nomination of the Hon. J. K. Ewing, at the Senatorial Conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 30th day of June last, beg leave respectfully to report that we met jointly and organized by making Dr. J. R. Wilson, of Washington, Chairman, and substituting Boyd Crumrine, Esq., in place of Wm. S. Waite, Esq., who was absent. We then called before us the rival candidates, Mr. McCracken and Mr. Ewing, their conferees, and other gentlemen who were present at the conference referred to, all of whom submitted themselves to a full and careful examination. The testimony failed to show that the nomination of Mr. Ewing was brought about by the use of any corrupt means, either by himself or his friends, or other advantage offered to or accepted by either Mr. McCracken or any one of his conferees. As the result of the investigation, we therefore willingly unite in recommending the ratification of Mr. Ewing's nomination, and his cordial support by the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1869.

JOHN R. WILSON,
A. G. CLEAVER,
BOYD CRUMRINE,
JAMES M. PATTERSON,
JOHN CATCHEY,
W. J. CROSS.

Fiske's scheme of draining the meadows lying along the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, has been fairly successful. Thirty miles of ditches have been thoroughly drained. A part of the ground thus reclaimed has been plowed up, and planted with tobacco, vegetables and root-crops, which have grown with remarkable rapidity and produced an excellent crop. Tobacco was planted as an experiment, the yield of which, it is said, in a very fine one. Part of this land was sown with sugar cane, which has never prospered exceedingly well. A large number of fine cattle have been turned upon the pasture, which will accommodate five thousand head. It is the purpose of the projectors now to drain a million acres more, which will be sold into pasture, for the maintenance of cattle, which can then be delivered in a healthy condition in the New York market.

A large class of advertisers when dull times appear, and their business shows a falling off, especially exhausted all other seasons, the annual usual load in their purse strings, withdraw their names from before the public, and then sit down in disgust and fold and fume and wonder why "so little is getting out." This is folly. It may be laid down as an indisputable fact, that if in good times it is necessary to advertise to secure business, in dull times it is all the more so. Those who have been accustomed to liberal advertising at all is great conclusive that such a course will and does bring business; hence the more one patronizes the press the greater the return. Many men are dependent entirely upon advertising for success. Suppose they were to refuse to advertise at all? "Dull times" would be the inevitable result, and no one would wonder at their failure.

The late Memphis convention agitated the question of how many emigrants the Southern States could absorb. In an address to that convention, Mr. J. W. Clapp, of Tennessee, showed that assuming that the South could support proportionately as large a population as China, its present population, of 8,000,000 whites, (2,000,000 of inhabitants, or Arkansas with 14,000,000, or Texas with the enormous number of 7,000,000. The eleven Southern States, if as densely populated as China, could sustain 190,000,000 souls. Of this number, 80,000,000 are in Europe, 167,000,000 or France, 120,000,000, or Holland, 185,000,000. We do not, however, look upon emigration so much a matter of numbers as of character. We want to get rid of paupers and assimilate other races and peoples, so that they will not fatally modify the character of our institutions. People make their governments, rather than governments their people.

Mr. Mantell, in order to give an idea of some things in California, makes the following striking comparisons: Caledonia is nine hundred miles long by two hundred broad. Three States larger than Illinois can be carved out of it. Wonderful as is its mineral wealth, yet that is not its greatest boast. It is the land of fruits and flowers, grains and grasses. The highest peak in the Allegheny Mountains is nearly one-third of the altitude of peaks in the Sierra Nevada range. The Mississippi Valley would not reach to the lowest limb of some of the forest monarchs of California. Think of trees whose trunks are greater in diameter than the shot-tower in Baltimore. Think of trees whose tops rise further than the highest church-spire in Chicago placed on top of that shot-tower would reach!

An Ohio correspondent of the New York *World* has a hope that the Democrats will carry that State in October. He bases reasoning on the fact that it is proposed to run an independent temperance ticket there. He says that the votes for the temperance ticket must necessarily be taken from the Republican party. This is the same, the Democrats having no hope of success unless voters leave the Republican party to vote for the temperance candidate. And even on the supposition that there would be a chance for success if there should be a division in the Republican ranks on the temperance question. Their only hope of success everywhere is to keep the issue out of the party platform, or in the confidence of the people in that party, lost in the division of the party which is now dominant in the State and nation.

The pavement question is agitating municipal circles at the East. The new granite blocks which have been laid in the business streets of Brooklyn, and the Belgian pavement on Broadway, New York, are considered better than the slippery Elms, yet the Nicolson wooden blocks in Nassau street and a short piece on Broadway, looking, as they stood four years or more, are believed to be sufficiently durable. Boston, as yet satisfied with doing exactly as other places, has discovered in the "studded" wood pavement a cheap improvement on the Nicolson. It is made of blocks, and having more dovetailing than the Nicolson, costs an additional dollar per square foot. It remains to be proved by trial whether the virtues will justify the increased expense.

A letter dated at Nagasaka, Japan, says some portions of the city are well built, and in the gardens are many fine trees, all of which are under the influence of foreign intercourse. A small island connected with the city proper by numerous bridges, called the Decimar, was occupied by the Dutch, and is now given up to the Japanese. Here, fenced in five on a spot of less than three acres, under the espionage of the entire native population, every species of insult and indignity offered, and many murders committed, the Dutch lived for two hundred years. Many men are dependent entirely upon advertising for success. Suppose they were to refuse to advertise at all? "Dull times" would be the inevitable result, and no one would wonder at their failure.

The Marietta *Register* says: "A gentleman, of undoubted veracity, living in Newport township, Washington county, Ohio, informs us that a week or two since he struck a stick into a hill of corn in such a manner that the point of the hoe blade would reach exactly to the top of the stake. Just eight days after he measured from the top of the stake to the highest point of the corn, and found that it had grown three feet six and a quarter inches, or 3¼ inches per day. The balance exhibited the same wonderful growth."

It is understood at Washington that Senator Sprague will make a Virginia campaign again next winter, by the employment of a secret police, whom he has placed on the track of a number of alleged "rings" and legislative corruptionists, whose headquarters are popularly supposed to be in the Senate Chamber.

A Florida letter says the crops are as good as they have been for ten years. Corn is better than is usual, and the cotton very promising, with a good season and exemption from caterpillars. There will be a large yield.

At the late anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was announced that this organization had issued 37,239,485 copies of the Scriptures. The American Bible Society has issued 28,000,000, and the other societies 35,000,000 making more than 100,000,000 copies of the Bible within the last sixty years.

A party of seven Sisters of Charity came passengers from France, in the steamship Ville de Paris. They are said to be the first instalment of a hundred or more who have been sent for to aid the Catholic missions in their now rapidly extending work along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The members of the New York Farmers' Club are incorrigible wags. At the last meeting Mr. Wright, of South Jersey, stated that Mrs. Samuel Stanley, of Pedrickton, had a hen which had been laying two eggs a day for several weeks, and asked the Club what he should do with that hen. The Chairman said bring her to the next meeting of the Club and have her examined by the Professor on Chemistry. Mr. Gregory said he knew a man, by the name of Grimes who had a hen that laid two eggs a day, and on Sundays she laid three. The Chairman said bring that hen along too.

A Washington telegram repeats the story that Gen. Banks and Senator Wade will endeavor to oppose the sailing of the Spanish ironclads recently built at New York, and will endeavor to obtain the President's consent to stop them.

Commencing August 1, the office of Superintendent of the Whitewater Division of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad will be abolished. Joel T. Richardson retains his position as Superintendent, and Harry T. Hall, late Superintendent of the Lafayette Division, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the whole line, with his office at Indianapolis.

The Chicago *Republican* does not extend a warm welcome to the fruits of California. Summer fruits, it says, picked for five days' transportation, must be unripe, and will subsequently only mellow, and not mature. Admire the luscious pears, and plums, and apricots, but eat them only with a cholera mixture in the other hand.

According to recent letters, the intervention of the United States Minister prevented a sanguinary massacre in the camp of the Dictator Lopez, and General McMahon has won the sanguinary applause of both parties by his prompt and energetic action. This is a sort of meddling with our neighbors' affairs which nobody will feel called upon to resent, and we wish all our foreign Ministers were equally well employed.

Jay Cooke and a large party of railroad men left St. Paul on the 8th inst., for a tour along the line of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from St. Paul that if Mr. Cook becomes satisfied by the observations of this party, that 12,800 acres per mile through the State of Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington Territories—in aggregate of 37,840,000 acres—will constitute a security for $50,000,000, "the readers of the *Tribune* may make a railway journey from Chicago to Puget's Sound on the 4th of July, 1876." The more the better.

General Howard has received numerous communications from Texas, containing information regarding the recent flood in that State, from which it appears that 15,000 freedmen have been reduced to a condition bordering on starvation by the loss of their horses, crops, and employment. The rapid subsidence of the water, during the heated term, has occasioned a great deal of sickness among them, and their situation is absolutely appalling. Many of them have been compelled to resort to robbery and indiscriminate plunder to sustain life, and the result is an increase of the bitterness of the feelings of the white population toward them. Appeals for aid for the whites have been generously responded to by the people of the Southern States generally, while the freedmen have been entirely ignored

It is said that Secretary Boutwell has positively refused the direct offer of a $500,000 loan from Frankfort at five per cent., but suggestions have repeatedly been made with reference to a foreign loan at a satisfactory rate of interest.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) *Globe* is publishing a series of letters in favor of annexation to the United States. They proceed upon the theory that the mother country entertains for her American provinces only a passing affection, and if they desired to transfer their allegiance to the United States she would not stand in the way.

The fine autumn weather in New York has created a sharp expectation of a business revival. Families are already coming back from the sea-shore, complaining that it is too chilly there for comfort, while country merchants are crowding in, in goodly numbers, as the hotel registers bear witness. The great Railroad Kings—Vanderbilt, Legrand Lockwood, Jay Gould and the rest of them—who have been summering it at Saratoga and the White Mountains, are all expected back in the course of the present week.

The latest performance of the wonderful Fisk, Jr., is the purchase of acres of choice land (about one mile square), in Aequackanonk, New Jersey, on the line of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, for "Erie Railroad purposes." Since the purchase, it is said, the owners of the lands adjacent to the purchase are asking an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Commissioner Delano decides that when parties purchase old rails and re-roll and sell them, they are liable to a tax of $2 per $1,000 on their sales in excess of $1,250 per quarter, and those who are engaged in this business and have made no returns of sales, should be required to do so, and to pay the tax on the excess of sales above $5,000 per annum.

The folly of making charitable bequests, rather than endowments, during one's life time, is well illustrated by the case of McMicken of Cincinnati, in contrast to Peabody, Stewart and Peter Cooper. The Cincinnatian two years ago left $800,000 for the purpose of founding a university, and the only result thus far is a squabble. The fact is suggestive, and we give it conspicuously to remind those in our immediate vicinity who contemplate bequests to found institutions of learning and humanity, of the propriety of not waiting but of doing it at once. We hope we may have early opportunities to record the fact that this idea has obtained a lodgment in the mind of the testator.

The essays by Mr. Greeley on Political Economy are being published in the *Weekly Tribune*, and we are glad to know that in this form an effort is being made to give them a wide circulation in this State. An agent is now in Pittsburgh on this behalf, and we hope that his efforts may be entirely successful. These essays are valuable. No rates either of compensation or of speed are fixed by the bill, being left, apparently, to the discretion of the Trade Boards of Europe. The bill is repealed at the end of each year, to exhibit an account of receipts and expenses, belong to the postal telegraph service. The sum paid for the existing lines is $3,715,08, or about $28,000,0 0 in gold, but the estimate is made that it will cost $7,500,00 to meet this and other expenses incident to the change of system.

The "Wisconsin Editorial Association" met a couple of days from Milwaukee, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. His note acknowledging the same concludes as follows: "This interchange of intelligence between men who have so large a field to influence the opinions and guiding the sentiments of the country must have the best of effects. No can I witness such a welcome to each other, such wide and overflowing hospitality, such generous contributions from every hand to the common fund of enjoyment without feeling that the prairies are the kings of the continent, and that in reaching them men take a deep breath which makes them more largely human than they ever were before."

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Governor Stevenson has settled the vexed question of the Attorney Generalship, by appointing A. B. Caldwell, Esq., of this city. It will be remembered that Mr. C. was elected to the same position from every district of the State of this Commonwealth, and while he occupied it gave general satisfaction. Under the Code the appointment of Mr. C. is for the remainder of the unexpired term of Hon. Thayer Meivin, who has resigned. It is gratifying to know that he who resigned it on his appointment to fill the vacancy in the Kanawha circuit, occasioned by the death of the late Judge Caldwell.

The Grand Jury of Oneida county have found an indictment charging Assistant Superintendent Z. C. Priest, Vice President Torrance, Track Superintendent Newell, and Attorney Fairchild, of the New York Central Railroad Company, with manslaughter. The indictment charges these officials with being responsible for the accident that happened on the 28th of last August, between Utica and Whitesboro, by which several men were severely injured, and one, Michael Robinson, killed.

In a review of travels, by an American author, the *Saturday Review* observes: "We are constantly reminded how much purer English is spoken and written by Americans than by ourselves. It behooves us, therefore, to take heed of every seasonal lesson; as many people to bring up our notions of what is correct or chaste in style to the level of the latest and best trans-Atlantic standard. We are grateful for any hints which a visitor so recent and so vivacious as our author has to bear upon our cold-blooded insularity."

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says of Long Lake, in the Adirondack region of New York: "Fancy a village whose inmates had passed through the anti-slavery agitation, the war of the rebellion, and the suffrage excitement, and think of the great appic of discord, the negro, only by hearsay. A family of quadroon colored nurse, a few years ago, to Long Lake, and the people from miles around came to the hotel to see her, looking for the first time in their lives on a black face."

Mr. H. Percival Stebbing, the young Englishman who accompanied Sir John Barrington to this country, and whose singular disappearance from the Brevoort House, New York, some weeks since, gave rise to so many stories of foul play, has put in an appearance at that hostelry, looking rather the worse for wear. He will be sent home to England as soon as possible, agreeably to the request of his father.

The Gates of New York.

It is said that the city of Thebes, in Egypt, had one hundred gates, but New York can beat this. I know I am making a bold assertion, but I am prepared to prove it. I take the word "gate" to mean not merely a brazen door but a means of exit and entrance, and by these New York has more than any city of her size in the world. On the north end of the island are fifteen avenues, the most of which connect with the country, in addition to which the Hudson River and Harlem roads transport both out and in thousands daily. The Troy and Albany steamers are generally full, and every large town on the Hudson has its daily line. On the east, the New Haven Railroad, and a half dozen sound steamers afford means of travel, and are well patronized. On the south we have the Camden and Amboy and a number of lesser railroads, while on the west we have the Erie, the Morris and Essex, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and above all the Pennsylvania Central, which is the greatest of all outlets. On this road alone about ten thousand people will daily leave the city of New York. The famous hundred gates of Thebes were nothing to this. The Pennsylvania Railroad, in addition to the sale of tickets at the depot, keep an office in Broadway, for which they pay $36,000 rent. This place, which is about twenty feet front by forty deep is devoted to the ticket business and about 15,000 tickets are sold every day. The ticket system is one of great ingenuity. You can buy a ticket at the office referred to for any point West, and round trip tickets are also obtainable. Rates either of fare or time are published in a pamphlet of the size of a small Bible, and every agent throughout the country is supplied with these. Each ticket office and civil employee at the time of the payment of their monthly salaries, without giving them the opportunities which other income men have to cash other, such wide and overflowing hospitality, such generous contributions from every hand to the common fund of enjoyment without feeling that the prairies are the kings of the continent, and that in reaching them men take a deep breath which makes them more largely human than they ever were before."

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